

LEADING ARTICLES—October 12, 1928

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
CHEATING AGAIN
POLICY OF MOLDERS
THE EMBASSY THEATRE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallors No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1928

No. 37

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

On Representative Florence P. Kahn and Her Pro-Chinese Attitude.

Mrs. Kahn represents the Fourth District of California in the Congress of the United States. She is a nominee for re-election. It is therefore proper to inquire into her record in the last session of Congress.

The House sitting in Committee of the Whole considered the bill known as the Jones-White bill, and had before it the question of the employment of Chinese in the stewards' department of vessels which were to receive statutory compensation for carrying the mails under contract. Section 405, subdivision (C) of said bill reads as follows:

"(C) Upon each departure from the United States of a vessel employed in ocean mail service under this title, three-fourths of the crew, exclusive of licensed officers required by law, and exclusive of the stewards' department, shall be citizens of the United States."

The purpose of this section plainly was to permit those vessels sailing under contract with the Government and receiving very large sums of money, to continue to employ Chinese in the stewards' department, in other words, to exclude American citizens from that employment, either in the interest of the ship owners, or the Chinese, or both. The regular passenger and mail vessels trading on the ocean usually carry at least as many men in the stewards' department as they carry in the deck and engine departments together, if all the licensed officers are excluded, as they are in this particular provision. Thus, exclusive of licensed officers, the vessels operated by Mr. Dollar from Seattle to the Orient have exclusive of such officers 89 white and 127 Chinese in their crews; similar vessels operating from San Francisco to the Orient carry 90 whites and 132 Chinese, and the vessels going around the world are manned in the same manner; and while they now carry practically all Chinese they will under the mail contracts carry fifty per cent citizens in their crews.

One very serious fact, which was well known to the committee, is that the Chinese are the most expert smugglers that go to sea, and that a Chinese will go to prison when caught without in any way implicating those higher up in the smuggling. All these vessels smuggle opium and its different derivatives and Chinese. The opium and its derivatives, can, of course, be smuggled by anybody who can find somebody to buy the opium, etc., in American ports. White men who attempt to smuggle the drug are often caught, while that seldom happens to the Chinese. But Chinese cannot be smuggled except by Chinese. The voyage from the Orient to American ports on the Pacific is more than two weeks. The persons hidden when the vessels leave and come in, must of necessity be fed; they must have air and exercise; they must, therefore, come on deck, where they necessarily will be seen by the officers; but, with a Chinese crew, either wholly or partly in the stewards' department, the matter is easy. Let them put on the same kind of clothes that the regular crew wears at sea, and the average officer will not be able to tell the difference, especially if it be made worth his while to be blind in such matters; and those engaged in the traffic can well afford to make it worth his while; because the premium for landing Chinese in American ports in such way that they can at once mingle with their countrymen, is from one thousand to eleven hun-

dred dollars per person. That the smuggling is very extensive is beyond question.

In 1890 there were, according to the census, 107,488 Chinese in the United States. In 1910 the number is reported as 71,531; but the Department of Labor holds that there are more than are being or can be enumerated, because they avoid the enumerator as far as they can. The Exclusion Act was passed in 1891, and it is generally stated that their number has not materially diminished, nor have they, in spite of the 38 years passed, grown perceptibly older, and this despite the fact that there are few Chinese women in this country. Their youth is maintained by importing in the vessels the young and exchanging them in the port here for the old, who are ready to go back to China; and those dying here are replaced by plain smuggling in on the vessels of so many as they can get in. Sometimes they are caught, but not often. All this is well known in California, especially in San Francisco, and in Seattle. It is also fairly well known to such members of Congress as are at all inquisitive, as can be seen by reading the Congressional Record of May 5, 1928, pages 8197 to 8210.

Mr. La Guardia of New York offered the following amendment:

"Page 13, line 8, strike out the words 'and exclusive of the stewards' department.'"

The purpose of this amendment was to give the men sailing in the stewards' department the same chance as was to be given to the men in the other departments of the vessel. The amendment was strongly opposed by Mrs. Kahn, who obtained the floor and among other things said:

"I do not know anything about the condition on the Atlantic seaboard, as described by the gentleman from New York. But I do know that on the Pacific seaboard the vessels plying between San Francisco and the Orient spend 75 per cent of the time in tropical waters. It has been found impossible to get white seamen, particularly in the stewards' department, to stand the climatic conditions that prevail in the Orient. I do not believe they deny that they can get American citizens to fill the places; but the American generally becomes sick; he cannot stand the work in the tropics. The ships find themselves undermanned through illness when they have taken on a number of American seamen. . . . I have not had time to obtain the figures or facts, but I think in the case of the Dollar Steamship Co., the principal reason for the employment of the oriental in the stewards' department is on account of the climatic condition. . . . The adoption of this amendment would seriously cripple our Pacific service, if it did not help drive our merchant marine off of the Pacific."

Of course, the lady was speaking without knowing and also without thinking. It cannot be that she deliberately misinformed the House. First, of course, she might, if she had done just a little thinking, have seen how ridiculous was her statement that the white cooks and stewards could not stand the heat, when the bill itself provided for white men to serve in the fire and engine rooms. The waiters will not suffer any more than the passengers, they are with the passengers. They clean their rooms, they wait on them, they serve them, that is what they are there for. They are not even in the open sun very much of the time. They are under cover. But what are we to say about the 75 per cent of the time in the tropics?

The warmest places they come to in the trans-Pacific trade are Honolulu, Manila and Hong-Kong. They are at those places but a very short time. For the rest of the time they are away from the tropical climate and in the temperate zone. Those that are to go around the world come into the warm climate, such as the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, but then again the person who might be supposed to suffer would be the firemen, but the lady forgot them in her eagerness to get the information to the House. Of course she ought, as a legislator, to have been informed that her idea that white men cannot stand the heat in the tropics as well as colored men can, has long ago been exploded by investigations made by the British Board of Trade, which reported that the white man can endure more heat than any of the colored races.

When Mr. La Guardia suggested that the lady might furnish the sources of her information, Mr. Treadway furnished the information for the lady by informing the House that she had telephoned to San Francisco for the information. Evidently she did not telephone to the cooks and waiters to get their explanation. They knew then nothing about any such message, and they do not know now. She evidently telephoned to the Merchants' Association, the Shipowners' Association or the Dollar Company. If she had telephoned elsewhere she would have been told that the cooks and waiters are sailing to Australia—through the tropics practically all the time—and from New York to this Coast—through the tropics most of the time—and that they would like to have the chance of sailing to the Orient as well; but then, if she heeded their petition she would not be able to serve the "interests" and at the same time indulge her sympathies for the Chinese.

The La Guardia amendment was defeated in the House, but we can thank Senator Hiram W. Johnson for making the citizen provision one-half of the crew, including the stewards' department, and excluding the licensed officers.

If you still believe in a white California, you surely will not vote for Mrs. Kahn. You will vote for Mr. Hutton.

A MILLION FOR "TALKIE" ADS.

Warner Brothers are to spend a cool million dollars in daily papers, beginning at once, to advertise their talking pictures. That ought to show the money involved in the big movie ventures. When movie magnates start bearing down on the workers who make their pictures and on the musicians who provide the music required to make so many of them palatable, it will be remembered that Warner Brothers can peel off a million dollars just for daily newspaper advertising.

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REPORT OF LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

October 3, 1928.

Members present: Baker, Buehrer, Child, Heidelberg, Hopkins, Johnson. Excused: Kidwell.

In the matter of pending propositions for a vote of the people on November 6th, your committee has held further hearings, at which persons interested have presented arguments for and against certain measures, which have enabled your committee to come to conclusions that are herewith respectfully submitted for consideration and approval by the Council.

Charter Amendment No. 22.—Public Utilities Commission. This proposal has been studied and considered more carefully than any measure now before the voters, as it is the most important of all the measures submitted. As originally drafted, the measure was found in essence to be an attempt to transfer to an appointive commission all rights of management and control of our publicly owned and operated utilities, and entrust to said commission all the powers over utilities exercised by the elective representatives of the people, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors. A thorough examination of the draft revealed that present charter provisions for the protection of labor, relating to wages and maintaining the rights of employment of citizens and residents of San Francisco, had been eliminated and taken away; also, that control of the people over their utilities by means of referendum and recall, had been entirely eliminated. The Council's representatives therefore worked diligently to restore into the revision of the proposal the said provisions for the protection of the rights of labor and the people. Success was achieved in some regards, but no further than to restore provisions for the protection of labor, and the right of the people to recall members of the commission. The right of the people to the use of the referendum was not preserved, and the right of the legislative body to control rates, fares and charges of our utilities was taken away completely, and all the control over our utilities is transferred to the said commission. Further, unlimited power and discretion is given the commission to create bureaus and departments and appoint managers, sub-managers and employees; and in making appointments for all expert and technical positions, no residence qualifications need be observed, which means that non-residents may be appointed to occupy all the important positions, and each such appointee will have free scope in securing appointments for his technical assistants, with the inevitable result, as proven by experience in similar cases, that all our public utilities in a short time would be managed and controlled by non-residents. Under such conditions, it is more than likely, that the talent for managing and operating our publicly owned utilities will be given over to those brought up and educated in the school of private utilities controlled by the interests that are working day and night to kill municipal ownership. The members of the commission will receive only a nominal salary, which means that the real control of the policies and affairs of the commission will be centralized in the manager, and that such manager will have to be satisfactory to the big interests from whose ranks the members of the commission are necessarily to come. In other words, the big interests, who are the enemies of public ownership, who do everything they can to defeat it and make it a failure, who subsidize the public press, the universities and even the teachers to instill in the public mind discontent and opposition to public ownership, these interests are the ones to control San Francisco's public utilities, and, if this amendment is adopted, the people of this city relinquish all further control and say over these utilities to the very elements in this community who have always fought, and are now rendering lip-service to, public ownership, on the plea that it is necessary to take it out of politics. What greater politics are favored or engineered here and

elsewhere than the politics of big business, that is always busy at the political wheel and keeps it eternally turning?

The proposed amendment would enable the commission to involve our utilities in hopeless financial difficulties, and prevent the people and the elective officials from doing anything or proposing anything to prevent it. The proposed check of a recall is neither practical nor effective until after the damage is done. It is more in the nature of a punishment, than a preventative. There is nothing in the proposal that would have the speedy check of an injunction or a referendum petition, or a summary removal from office. There is absolutely no safeguard or protection to preserve or maintain the interests of the city government or the people. Labor would be recreant to its duty as the mainstay of public ownership, if it surrendered the rights of the people in their public utilities for the mess of pottage restored to them in the new draft, after the sinister effort made in the first draft to take such away from them. Labor should spurn it, at such a sacrifice to the rights of the people.

What real good reason can be advanced for refusing to make the commission elective, and responsive to the majority of the people they are to serve? Why not pay the commissioners a salary that would be sufficient to enable anybody but a rich man occupy the position? Why libel the city, the people and their elected representatives and publish to the world that popular government and public ownership are a failure, and that San Francisco needs a guardian from big business to manage its utilities.

American principles of government are attacked in this amendment, faith in elected officials and popular government are undermined in this amendment, and a new idol, scientific management and corporation practice, is the substitute offered by this amendment. San Francisco labor will not surrender to such doctrines, and it hopes that citizens in general will repudiate them at the ensuing election, Tuesday, November 6th, and vote against the proposal.

Committee recommends on Charter Amendment No. 22 vote no.

Charter Amendment No. 29.—Detective Sergeants. This amendment provides merely that members of the police department detailed for detective duty by the Chief of Police shall have the right of appeal to the Police Commissioners, in case of attempted summary removal from such position by the Chief of Police. The amendment would prevent wholesale removal of the detective force on the appointment of a new Chief of Police, and is just and proper. Committee recommends vote yes.

The Committee heard arguments in favor of additional bond issues, and recommends that the Council endorse the following:

Air Port Bonds, in the sum of \$1,700,000, vote yes.

Aquatic Park Bonds, in the sum of \$950,000, vote yes.

McLaren Park Bonds, in the sum of \$2,000,000, vote yes.

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CHEATING AGAIN.

Whereas, The arbitration board named by the United States Board of Mediation in 1927 under the provisions of the United States Railway Labor Act established the 8-hour day and 48-hour week on the ferry boats of San Francisco Bay and tributaries; and

Whereas, The award of said arbitration board was confirmed by the United States District Court, whose judgment was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and

Whereas, Instead of applying the provisions of the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week to all of the licensed deck and engine room officers employed on the ferries in San Francisco Bay and tributaries, the interstate railroads have declared their intention of taking away the 8-hour day from the 50 per cent of the licensed deck and engine room officers who now enjoy it and to lengthen their watches to 10 and 12 hours; and

Whereas, These same carriers have secured increases in their rates, based on the establishment of the 8-hour day for all their employees so that the general public is paying for conditions which the railroads deny to their licensed deck and engine room officers; and

Whereas, This action of the Southern Pacific Company, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company and Western Pacific Railroad Company, is contrary to the public safety and the spirit of fair play to the public and the men; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the deck and engine room officials employed on the ferry boats of the aforesaid interstate carriers, in mass meeting assembled the 1st and 2nd days of October, 1928, that we denounce this gross discrimination against the licensed officers and condemn the attempt to foist and extend the archaic and obsolete 12-hour day onto all of our members and that we protest this action as being in violation of the spirit and letter of the United States Railway Labor Act and as an attempt to take away from the men the conditions granted by the board of arbitration; and be it further

Resolved, That we oppose the 12-hour day on the ferries on San Francisco Bay and tributaries as a detriment to the mental and physical health of the licensed deck and engine room officers and as a serious menace to the safety of the public and to the unparalleled record of safe transportation of which every licensed deck and engine room officer in San Francisco Bay is so justly proud; and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our representatives to use all honorable means to block this attempt to impose upon all of our members the nerve-racking and intolerable 12-hour watch; and be it further

Resolved, That we appeal to the public press to inform the general public that the ferry operators in San Francisco Bay and tributaries have not only failed to eliminate the vicious 12-hour watch but that they are actually proposing to lengthen the watches of the men and to establish the 12-hour watch as a universal practice; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the general managers of the Southern Pacific Company, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company and Western Pacific Railroad Company, and to the California State Railroad Commission, to the United States Steamboat Inspection Service and to the daily press.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION MASTERS, MATES & PILOTS OF AMERICA,
LOCAL No. 40 OF SAN FRANCISCO.

H. F. Strother, President.

MARINE ENGINEERS' BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION No. 35.

Jos. Moreno, Secty. and Business Manager.

Signed by the deck and engine room officers employed by the four railroads.

POLICY OF MOLDERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Our policy is opposed to strikes wherever they can be avoided without sacrificing the interests of our members," declared M. J. Keough, president of the International Molders' Union of North America, to the twenty-seventh convention of that body in Montreal.

"Our motto is co-operation rather than fighting the employers," he continued. "We are co-operating with the employers in eliminating waste in the foundries, hoping that by that means we may be able to reduce the cost of producing castings and thereby increase the purchasing power of those who work at molding and core-making for a living."

Mr. Keough expressed the opinion that an understanding on collective bargaining, such as the union had achieved with the stove manufacturers, could be arrived at with the machinery and jobbing foundries. That, he said, would go far to eliminate strife from the foundry industry.

The acceptance speeches of the presidential candidates, and the platforms of the political parties in the United States, accord some recognition to industrial labor, but a great deal more recognition was given the claims of the farmers because the farmers "made a noise" that was heard far and wide, said John P. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department, formerly editor of the Molders' Journal.

Stressing the need of greater unity and more concerted action on the part of labor, Mr. Frey pointed out that machinery, ever changing, was eliminating workers and the value of their skill in their trades. At the same time, parallel developments in the financial control of industries had destroyed the personal relation between employers and workmen, employers now being frequently scattered shareholders who paid executives to produce dividends and who had no direct personal interest in the welfare of the workers who made the dividends possible.

Touching on the wage question, Mr. Frey submitted that while the worker on the American continent was the highest paid in the world, production on this continent was greater than elsewhere and, taking into consideration the production achieved by him, the American worker was relatively the poorest paid instead of the best paid.

The reorganization of industry into ever larger units, the growth of huge combinations of capital with consequent increase of power and prestige, along with a corresponding decrease of the number of units of production, is in the nature of a revolution, and it behooves labor to study similar lines of action, to bury all trade differences and to work out new and efficient fusions, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, stated in addressing the convention. Mr. Woll brought the greetings of President William Green.

The day of the individual enterprise, of partnerships, and even of the small corporation, was dead, Mr. Woll said.

The effects of the great war upon economic conditions and the post-war problems confronting labor were dealt with at some length by Mr. Woll. The international situation created by war debts, which gave an urge to efforts to flood the home markets of the United States with the products of cheap labor countries as a means of paying Europe's debts to the United States, contained a menace to the American standard of living which labor should never lose sight of. Another development was the investment of great amounts of American money in European factories, operated by cheap labor, and the consequent desire of financial interests to market the products of such factories in the United States.

Hence, labor must keep a vigilant eye on what is going on in the home market, in order to protect its interests as a producer of goods. By controlling the wage scale trade unions determined, in large measure, the purchasing power the worker brought to the market, but it still remained for the

worker to demand the union label on all his purchases and thus direct his purchasing power toward the maintenance of a proper standard of living, said Mr. Woll.

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MACHINERY IS NOT POPULAR BENEFIT.

If labor-saving machinery will not bring leisure to mankind "then the machine has failed completely," declared Albert Parsons Sachs, science editor of the New York World, writing in that newspaper on the installation of a manless power station. It will not be necessary to have an employee in the building, and the cost of installation is more than paid for by the saving in labor.

"The invention of machinery brought a great promise to mankind," said Mr. Sachs. "It brought a promise that manual labor—back-breaking, tedious, monotonous, soul-numbing labor—would be done away with.

"But the result of the introduction of machinery on a large scale was a great increase in productive power, a great but not equally great increase in consuming power and so enormous a demand for the products of machine production that labor became bound to the machine. The introduction of machinery brought to the laborer shorter hours but more tedious even if not heavier work.

"All in all it has remained a great question in the minds of thinkers whether the human race has benefited from the introduction of machinery. Samuel Butler, the famous author of "The Way of All Flesh," wrote a book called "Erewhon" in which he describes a highly civilized country which had ordered the destruction of all machinery because its thinkers had come to the conclusion that machinery was enslaving mankind. There is an element of truth in this contention.

"But the human race is entering upon a new era when it devises machines not only for doing the heavy work of our civilization but also for doing the supervisory work which is so often monotonous and discouraging.

"Leisure is the most valuable of human possessions and leisure represents that part of our time which we can use as we will. And leisure is the one thing which the age of machinery ought to bring us. If the age of machinery cannot bring us leisure to experiment or fish or play football or write poetry or make scale models or tinker with a radio, then the machine has failed completely."

COMPANY "UNION" MAN ON BOARD.

Patrick J. Connelly, president of the company "union" of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, has been placed on the board of directors of that corporation, and believers in sham co-operation between employees and management talk of "another advanced step."

The New York World disagrees with this theory and makes this editorial comment:

"Since 1919 Mr. Connelly has been head of the company 'union' known as the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees, and in this position has gained more of a reputation as a 'company man' than as labor leader. This brotherhood is the only union which the Interborough management will recognize and permit its employees to join. Indeed, it compels them to join or give up their jobs. In consequence, they are denied the right of independent organization and of conducting collective bargaining through agents who are not dependent on the company for their livelihood.

"In the motormen's strike of 1918 and again in the struggle of a group of Interborough employees last winter for the right to join an outside union, Mr. Connelly battled for the management alongside Messrs. Hedley and Quackenbush (president and attorney for the company). He has clearly won the recognition implied in his promotion to the company's directorate, but it would hardly be accurate to designate this as a wider recognition of labor's right to a voice in industrial management."

Karl (to sister who is eating a cake)—Let us play at Zoo. I will be the elephant.

Sister—What can I be?

Karl—The dear old lady who feeds him with cakes.

MORE LEISURE FOR WORKERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

A resolution favoring a 40-hour week of five working days was adopted by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at its forty-fourth annual convention held in Toronto.

"Quite in line with the trend of modern industry towards more leisure for the worker," commented Chairman J. W. McMillan of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, "machinery and the increased efficiency which it has brought to labor means greater productivity in shorter time, and it is only fair that the workers should share in the benefits of this progress.

"At the present time a number of factories in Ontario are working only 40 hours per week, although most operate 44, 48 or 50 hours. Some are working 60 hours, the legal limit for women employees."

Chairman McMillan said that, according to his observations, factories employing workers for long hours were generally the less prosperous. "The man who depends on long hours for his profits is very seldom in line with the progress of modern industrial development," he explained.

"Don't think a 40-hour week will become general in department stores in this generation," commented Harry McGee, vice-president of T. Eaton & Company, greatest merchandising firm in Canada, with stores in nearly all important cities from coast to coast; a firm working on an 8-hour basis.

"Your firm does not open its doors on Saturday for two months in summer?"

"Yes," said Mr. McGee, "the closing of our stores on Saturday for the two summer months was started in 1919, the jubilee year of the firm, as a gratuity to the employees, but not as an industrial experiment or example."

It may be worth noting that T. Eaton & Company has not found the 40-hour week unprofitable for two months in the year. Only recently it added, by one transaction, 21 department stores to its chain.

TO HONOR MEMORY OF EDITOR.

A memorial building will be erected at the Pressmen's Home, near Rogersville, Tenn., in honor of the late C. P. J. Mooney, editor of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal for nearly 20 years.

The building, which will be erected over one of the many springs on the grounds of the Home, will be built by Memphis Chapters 18 and 24 of the International Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. G. A. "Jiggs" Rosengren, of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, and head of Local 24, and R. F. Brown, of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal and head of Local 18, are in charge of raising the fund.

About \$500 will be needed for the structure, George L. Berry, president of the international union and head of the home, says.

Contributions to the memorial fund will be solicited only from members of the Memphis chapters of the Pressmen's Union and related union organizations, Rosengren and Brown say. Memphis labor has endorsed the memorial and more than \$200 already has been raised.

"Memphis labor feels a deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Mooney," Brown of the Commercial-Appeal says. "His death was a great loss to us. He always was willing to hear our side, consult and advise with us, as he sometimes did; we felt that he was honest and sincere in his convictions.

"In our dealings with Mr. Mooney concerning contracts with employees, we found that he always was willing and anxious to give us the best possible advantage."

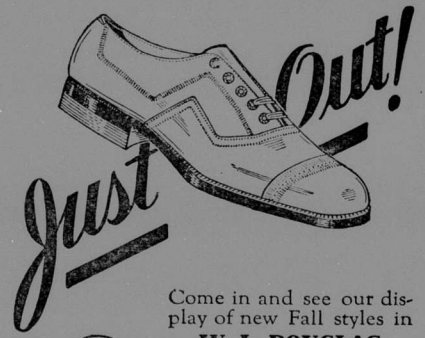
C. P. J. Mooney died in November, 1926, while at work in his office at the Commercial-Appeal.

The caller was young and quite charming. "If you like," said the young man at the desk, "I'll have your poem submitted to the editor."

"No," she answered positively. "I'll read it aloud to him. I prefer to have the editor submitted to the poem."—Boston Transcript.

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AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY.

From "An Outline of the Social and Economic History of the United States.

By H. J. Carman

Assistant Professor History, Columbia University.

To assist wage earners to understand something of the historical background of the economic and political issues which are being discussed in the current Presidential campaign, we have selected for publication three sections from Professor Harry J. Carman's "Outline," beginning with "The Constitution and the Origin of Political Parties."—Editor's Note.

INSTALLMENT I.

The Constitution of the United States and the Origin of Political Parties, 1776-1789.

I. The Drafting of the Present Constitution of the United States.

1. The weakness of the Articles of Confederation.

(a) In the course of the Revolutionary War, the thirteen colonies became independent states and then bound themselves together in a republic by a contract called the "Articles of Confederation."

(b) But things did not go well. Under the "Articles" there was no executive officer such as the President of the United States today; there was no system of national courts to which citizens could appeal for protection of their rights, or through which they could compel obedience to law. A Congress was provided for, but it had no control of military and financial powers, which are the two great powers of any government.

(c) Therefore, all sorts of financial and commercial disorders arose and for a time it appeared as though the American people were incapable of governing themselves and that English authority might be re-established.

II. The Constitutional Convention.

1. At this juncture Alexander Hamilton, realizing that a stronger government was needed, proposed a general convention for the purpose of drafting a new Constitution.

2. The Constitutional Convention assembled in 1787. Those who composed it were practical men of political experience who had definite reasons for desiring a stronger government.

III. The Making of the Present Constitution.

1. In drafting the present Constitution, two important contests developed which resulted in heated debates.

(a) The first of these centered about the method of selecting federal officers. It revealed that there were two very definite groups of people in America, viz., people with large properties, who distrusted the mass of the people who had little or no property.

(b) The second contest revealed the fact that great fear and jealousy existed between the southern agricultural states and the northern commercial states, just as today there is intense rivalry between the agricultural West and the banking-commercial East.

2. As a result of these contests a number of compromises and numerous devices for checking the power of the common people, as well as safeguarding them from tyrannical action, were written into the present Constitution. They included:

(a) The two-house legislature with the upper house—the Senate, elected indirectly.

(b) Three-fifths of slaves to be counted for taxation and representation.

(c) Veto power of President.

3. The Constitution was ratified by state conventions but many individuals opposed it for various reasons.

IV. We should note that at the time the Constitution was framed the Industrial Revolution had not yet occurred in America, and that, therefore, it contains nothing relative to the great problems which have arisen in the United States as a result of that revolution, such as hours and

conditions of labor, employment of women and children, etc. And even though provision is made for amending the Constitution, there is an insistent demand on the part of many progressively minded people today that another Constitutional Convention should be held and a new Constitution drafted.

V. The New Constitution and the Rise of Political Parties.

1. In the first government under the Constitution, Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of Treasury, and, being a lawyer, a man of property and a firm believer in the new Constitution, he not unnaturally advocated measures which would strengthen the government and help business interests.

2. Among the measures advocated by him were:
(a) The funding of the national debt incurred during the revolution, and the assumption and funding of the state debts.

(b) The founding of a great United States Bank. This was to be a private corporation chartered by Congress.

(c) The protection of American industries by tariff.

3. These measures were all enacted into law.

4. As a result, the people of the United States split into two great parties: Federalist and Anti-Federalist.

(a) The Federalists, of which Hamilton was a member, were the manufacturing, financial and commercial peoples who, for the most part, lived in Boston, Providence, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston. They were eager to extend their business and, therefore, supported Hamilton.

(b) Opposed to them were the Anti-Federalists composed of debt-burdened farmers and planters who feared the dominance of the commercial and financial interests.

5. Between these parties, as we shall subsequently see, a bitter struggle was waged for supremacy.

IMPORTED LOW-WAGE PRODUCTS.

It becomes clearer, week by week, that American labor is just about as concerned over the influx of low-priced European commodities coming here in ever-growing volume as it ever has been over the influx of European workers. "Where," it is asked, "is the difference between low wage workers and low price commodities in competition with us?" The volume of commodities now coming into the United States, to be sold at cut prices, is almost staggering. The Boot and Shoe Workers cite imported shoes as an example. There are many others. It is an issue of importance and it is, by the way, as important to European trade unionists as it is to American trade unionists.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1928

One of the interesting figures of the day is Calvin Coolidge, for reasons quite out of the ordinary. In the first place, this department is about to score a clean scoop on the whole American press by announcing, on inside information from the scene of the President's habitation, that when he is mustered out on March 4th, Calvin Coolidge is most likely going on a tour around the world. That is what the President is going to do if he works out plans he now has under way. No announcement has yet been made, and probably none will be made for some time, but the facts remain as given, nevertheless. While on the world tour, plans for which are now revolving in the presidential mind, the probability is that Calvin Coolidge will do a writing stunt, the outpourings of which will be widely syndicated in the United States, and, as New Englanders would say, furrin' parts.

Calvin Coolidge will accomplish one thing dear to his heart by this world tour stunt. As a touring writing man, he will get back into print "in a big way," which he greatly desires and from which he is now painfully conspicuous by his absence. One of the troubles of the presidential mind at present, of stories widely told in circles that ought to be well informed are true, is the manner in which the Chief Executive is being treated by the newspapers. Calvin Coolidge, compared to presidential candidates, is not news just now. He is very much out of the picture. Others occupy the favored spot on page 1, and, strange as it may sound, Calvin Coolidge doesn't like it at all.

If the President doesn't like the manner in which the news columns let him alone, he doesn't like his absence from the picture pages any better. Photographs are taken with fair regularity by the photographers who are assigned to that job, but editors don't print very many of them any more. This worries Calvin Coolidge and at times he seems to put the responsibility where it doesn't belong. This presidential concern, and it seems to be real enough, is very much enjoyed by the President, but not earned by him. Why should a man called "Silent Cal" worry if he isn't in print? But he does. And he can't do anything about it. The predicament of the President is amusing, to say the least. And probably nobody else is worried about it. A world tour after March 4th will bring Coolidge back into prominence as a news factor—and it will also, through syndicated writings, turn a fat roll of honest pennies, thus slaying two birds with one steamer ticket.

The Facts About the Controversy Between the Musicians' Union and the Embassy Theatre in San Francisco

Inasmuch as an endeavor has been made to give the public the impression that the difference between the Musicians' Union and the Embassy Theatre in San Francisco is a difference over the use of mechanical music, we desire to bring to the public the true facts concerning the situation.

Over a long period of years the Musicians' Union has been working and laboring to secure for its members working conditions that conform to the accepted standards of American life and has endeavored to bring to the American people music of the highest standard. After many years of effort, the musicians of San Francisco secured the co-operation of the theatre managers so that orchestras of proper size and type were placed in theatres to permit the public to receive and enjoy the best in music.

During these years many experiments were made as to the size of orchestra suitable for particular houses and, as a result of these experiments, the musicians and the theatre managers were able to work out a schedule covering the size of orchestra to be used in each particular house so that the musician would be under no normal strain and also that the theatre patrons would receive the benefit of an orchestra of a sufficient number of men to give a proper rendition of all music. From time to time these regulations have been revised, always in the interest of promoting better musical standards in the theatres. As a result of this policy the tone of the musical entertainment in our theatres has been raised a considerable degree and the public has responded to this policy in its willingness to pay a scale of admission prices based on such entertainment.

In order that the theatre operators and the musicians could work in harmony and without necessity of disputes or arguments, they have entered into periodic agreements prescribing the rules and regulations governing orchestras for the various playhouses. The public will recognize the need for such agreements in order to insure regularity of employment and conditions of employment and in order to avoid constant conferences concerning such conditions. These agreements have provided that theatres of a certain size shall employ orchestras of an agreed number of men. The orchestra is to be employed no matter what kind of a show or picture is being given at the particular theatre. If it is a dramatic play, musical comedy or moving picture, the orchestra is to be employed with the number of men provided by the agreement.

This agreement has been accepted by all but one moving picture theatre in San Francisco. The theatres that have subscribed to the agreement will have orchestras no matter what type of picture or show is being displayed at their theatre. If they show pictures with talking features, as many of them do, the music will still be furnished by a human orchestra. The theatres recognize the justice of doing this, for they realize how unfair it would be to employ men one week and then dismiss them the next week because they may change the type of show at their theatre.

It is obvious that musicians as well as all other employees build up their homes and provide for their families on the basis of regular employment. They have the right to be assured of this employment and to have their employers show sufficient consideration for them to want to give them employment over a continuous period, and not merely as temporary employment.

These theatre operators also recognize that there is no substitute for personal music, and, since the public is paying prices based on a policy of furnishing entertainment through a large-sized orchestra composed of able and real musicians, they realize that they should not attempt to substitute canned music at the same price.

They know that the musical impressions conveyed by such an orchestra cannot be substituted through an orchestra played on a film.

There is only one theatre in San Francisco that refuses to subscribe to this agreement—the Embassy. It operates on the scale of prices which the public has been willing to pay because personal entertainment has been furnished, but yet it does not furnish an orchestra composed of human musicians. It wants the benefits which the musicians of San Francisco have built up for theatres, but refuses to co-operate with them in furnishing working conditions necessary to maintain those benefits. This theatre owner, who refuses to employ an orchestra, is not battling for any principle, but solely for the money saved.

He is perfectly willing to place an orchestra of just a few men in his theatre, but he is unwilling to employ an orchestra of a size necessary to produce good music at his theatre. He doesn't want to assume the same working conditions that all of the other theatres in San Francisco similar to his in size have assumed. He wants special advantages and these the Musicians' Union refuses to give.

The Musicians' Union believes that all theatre operators should receive the same fair, impartial treatment. It would not be just to give one theatre special advantages over other theatres. It is a fundamental principle of a labor organization that its rules and regulations shall apply equally to all employers. To this principle the Musicians' Union adheres. Therefore, the musicians cannot and will not make any special concession to this one theatre that wants particular privileges. Because of the attitude of this theatre manager, who wants to receive admission prices based on the presence of an orchestra composed of real live musicians without actually furnishing such an orchestra for the public, and who wants to operate his theatre with special advantages over all other theatres, we are compelled to declare this theatre unfair.

This theatre manager refuses to sign the agreement which has been executed by all other theatres and he leaves us no other alternative. He wants a small orchestra and he wants to use cheap mechanical music and yet have you, the public, pay as for a real large-sized orchestra composed of human musicians. This is the real question being fought over. This controversy is based solely on the effort of this theatre owner to evade an agreement binding all other theatres.

As a result of his arbitrary and unjust stand, no union man will work in this theatre. Practically all of the experienced, safe men in this field of work are members of the union and will refuse to work in this theatre. Whether the employment of non-union men by this theatre owner will create a fire hazard time alone will tell. We know that there is a fire danger if moving picture films and machines are in the hands of inexperienced men. No danger exists where there are union moving picture operators, for they are all experienced men. The same thing cannot be said of inexperienced operators.

MUSICIANS' UNION, LOCAL No. 6, A. F. of M., San Francisco.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Henry Ford, collector of old time dance tunes, should send a scout to Scranton, Pa., and have him look in on a certain Saturday night affair which is bringing fame to a certain mine foreman and a group of union miners of that city that sits placidly on top of a maze of coal diggings. It all started when someone possessed of a roll of money set forth a plan for the establishment of a recreation hall, swimming pool and other things and died with the project in its infancy. All that grew out of the scheme was a more or less barn-like hall which is used a union meeting place and Saturday night dance hall. Jack Cole is the mine superintendent around whose energetic personality the Saturday night amusement more or less evolves.

* * *

When the evening's festivities are in full swing there will likely be a couple of hundred miners and their wives or sweethearts on the floor. The modern dances get their innings, but the big drawing card of the evening is always the program of old time square dances, tripped to such tunes as were known in the early days of the Republic, such tunes as were scraped out of energetic old fiddles in the barn dances of other days, such tunes as are all but lost in the music of today, unless one digs into the memories of the oldsters, or goes hunting in such books of folk music as Carl Sandburg has put together. There's a young fiddler in the trio of musicians that makes this Scranton mine dance rhythm who knows his "Turkey in the Straw" as well as any son of Vermont ever knew it a half century ago.

* * *

The atmosphere of this miners' dance hall is a lot different from the average dance resort of the current vintage. It is not affected by any of the lingo that has been invented to give such places a glamor befitting their price. It is a plain, old-fashioned Saturday night dance, and nothing but, and the price for getting past the door is just two-bits, twenty-five cents, a silver quarter of a dollar. The dancing that goes on in this mine revel takes no back stage place, be it known. It classes along with the best to be found anywhere. Cole himself is at it in every number. There's a fire boss who does a mean step and there's a barn boss who takes a last, lingering look at his string of mules and makes a bee line for the dance floor. This mule boss is by way of being what is known as "some stepper."

* * *

The mine mules and the mine cat stay where they are while the bosses of this and that and the artists of pick, shovel and powder leave the works flat on its back to revel for a night in the hall that would be cold as the Arctic Circle in winter were it not for a double dose of steam pipes fed with steam from the mine boilers and for the wild music that comes from one of the most efficient trios extant. Perhaps this Scranton union dance hall, home of the dances of old, about which the king of flivverdom has made such a fuss, is but a sample of what is going on in many places. The unusual things are those about which we know little and which we do not commonly see. Towns all over the map are filled with things that are unusual to those not of those towns. Miners have about them things that are unusual to others; so do carpenters and iron molders and steamfitters, as well as sailors who go down to the sea in ships. The fiddler of Scranton, the masters of the old-time dance patterns, and the genius who calls the dance—these folks are having a lot of fun at the close of each hard-working week and it was worth a look, as it would be to anybody who cares to know what the human race is doing with itself as it passes this way.

WIT AT RANDOM

An Irish woman said to her husband: "You told me your work kept you late."

"Yes, my dear."

"Then how is it Mr. Murphy saw you at the ball game?"

"Oh, that wasn't me, my dear. I saw that fellow there myself, and I'll admit he looked a lot like me."

Playing over an Irish links, a choleric colonel lost his ball and accused his caddie of having stolen it. When, a moment later, it was found, the golfer began an apology. "Arrah, nivir mind at all, at all," said the boy, "you thought Ii was a thafe and Oi thought you was a gintleman, an' begorra, we both made a mistake."—Krealite News.

School Girl—Grandma, can you help me with this problem?

"I could, dear, but I don't think it would be right."

No, I don't suppose it would. But have a try at it and see."

A well-known official of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company was rudely aroused from his slumbers by the ringing of the telephone. After bruising his knee on a chair, he reached the phone.

"Hello," he growled.

"Are you an official of the telephone company?" asked the voice.

"Yes, what can I do for you?"

"Tell me," said the voice, "how it feels to get out of bed at two o'clock to answer a wrong number?"

A sailor who had been stopping at a fashionable hotel and who was paying his bill, looked up at the girl cashier and asked what it was she had around her neck.

"That's a ribbon, of course," she said. "Why?"

"Well," he replied, "everything else is so high around here that I thought perhaps it was your garter."

An Englishman touring in Scotland came across an old couple arguing in the road, and stopped to ask the cause of the dispute.

"We're no disputin' at all," answered the man. "We're baith o' the same mind. I hae got half a croon in ma pooch, an' she thinks she's no goan to get it, and I'm agreein' wi' her."

At a public dinner a certain Bishop was genially patronized by a millionaire.

"I never go to church," the millionaire said. "Perhaps you've noticed that, Bishop?"

"Yes, I have noticed it," said the Bishop gravely.

"No doubt you wonder why I never go to church, don't you?" the millionaire pursued. "Well, I'll tell you why, Bishop. There are so many hypocrites there."

"Oh, don't let that keep you away!" cried the Bishop, smiling. "There is always room for one more, you know."

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

Edward Prior, well known to many of our members, passed away on Tuesday of this week at St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Prior was 63 years of age, and had been a member of the union for many years. The funeral services were held at the chapel of Julius Godeau on Thursday, and cremation was held at Woodlawn Crematory.

David H. Gravett, well known coast printer, passed away at San Jose on Sunday, October 7th. Mr. Gravett had, until recently, been a member of No. 21, and his many friends were shocked to learn of his untimely passing. Funeral services were held at Santa Clara on Thursday, and were under the auspices of San Jose Typographical Union.

For the benefit of members who find the yearly reports rendered by the International Typographical Union too voluminous for a thorough study, the following paragraph relating to membership and finances will be of interest: At the time of the rendering of the yearly report our membership was 76,319, and the total earnings during the fiscal year \$172,480,191.00. During the last fiscal year 947 death benefits were paid, amounting to \$422,107.00, and 2662 old age pensioners drew a total of \$1,026,184.00 in weekly benefits. Total receipts for the year were \$2,651,123.00, being an increase of approximately \$7000.00 over the previous year. Total expenditures were \$2,322,586.00, a decrease of \$142,653.00 as against the preceding year. There was an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$328,000.00, the greater part of which was interest received on invested funds, the union having invested in government, state and municipal bonds \$4,882,000.00. A monthly average of 274 members was cared for by the Union Printers' Home, and the total cost of maintenance of the Home was \$363,544.00. At present the pension roll is increased at the rate of approximately 12 members per month.

A. A. Wells, formerly of San Francisco, has been succeeded as foreman of the Pasadena Post by Bert Wilmot, and Mr. Wells is now reading proof in Pasadena.

From the Los Angeles Citizen it is learned that "two contributions of \$100,000.00 and \$5000.00 are assured the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union for the establishment of a widows' and orphans' colony." The \$5000 contribution was made by the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, and the \$100,000.00 was contributed by Theodore Ellis of the New England Paper Supply.

F. E. Morris, foreman of the Bulletin, has named H. M. Cross as assistant foreman and Paul Bauer night foreman. Mr. Cross succeeds Charles White, and Mr. Bauer succeeds D. V. Markey.

J. M. ("Jerry") Maxwell, popular member of the secretary's chapel, is at present undergoing treatment at the San Francisco Hospital.

E. L. Whittemore, also of the secretary's chapel, is at present in the San Francisco Hospital suffering from an attack of pleurisy.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

When you live across the bay and enjoy a most refreshing boat ride each day, you feel O. K. with the world; you also pack a lunch kit consisting of only those foods that a very thoughtful wife can prepare. You do a good four hours' work and then

relax a bit to get a bite and freshen up. C. C. Dye does all these things. One night last week the urge for a bit of fresh air caused him to forget that wonderful lunch. Dye washes up, goes out to lunch, comes back and finds his lunch kit in his locker, and you know how it is, he just could not pack it home and face the frau. Jerry Heggarty was the lucky recipient of the lunch.

We have an apprentice boy in this chapel that is going to be a credit to his trade and to his union. A boy that applies himself to the I. T. U. lessons in printing will surely not miss the aim of those lessons. Arthur Nelson is showing study and application in his lessons. He has returned six or seven lessons to headquarters and the marks he received have not fallen below 98, the majority being marked at 100. This is something for the other boys to shoot at when their turn comes, and no doubt they will strive for those same marks. We have a splendid bunch of apprentices and office boys in this shop.

October 4th was Apple Day in this chapel. The boys were munching apples that were the gift of Bert Hammond, a former ad man on the Chronicle, who sent them down from his ranch near Willits. The writer ventures to say that not every man who has ceased his working connections with a composing room would be thoughtful enough to remember his former co-workers. A letter of appreciation was sent to Mr. Hammond thanking him for his gift.

No longer will he have to use the same dishes and utensils in eating and cooking his meals, make the beds and feed the dog. His wife returned recently from a visit to the East. R. M. (Bogus) Dollar says the bachelor life may be great for some, but for him there is nothing like having the little woman around the home.

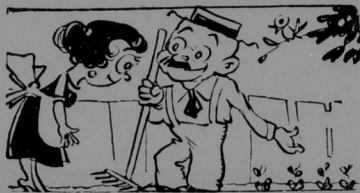
Tony Pastor remarks that you cannot vacation and have a good time on an empty pocket book. True! Tony opens his slip after wandering about the northern section of the State for three weeks.

E. M. Campbell decided he needed a rest. We have it that he is staying around town and taking short fishing trips.

"Dick" Schneider spent a few days on Harry Winter's ranch.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Let Al Hoover and Herb Smith squabble about the best way to legislate for farmer relief. The



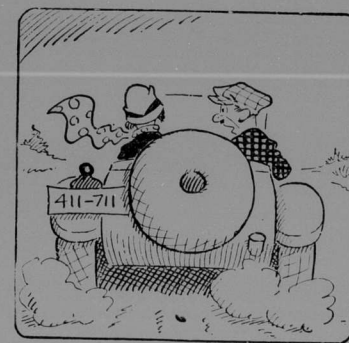
chapel has one farmer who "giffs a hoot"—he helps himself. This being the season when walnuts are ripe, Eddie Haefer's lily white lunch hooks, after picking oodles of pounds of this holiday delicacy, shame the blackest Ethiopian hue. Viewing them, the office poet was seized with a fit (of inspiration?) and indited a bit of verse, which, with apologies to them all, we are privileged to place before our 4,000,000 $\frac{1}{4}$ readers. Hold your handkerchief to your nose, for this is it:

In an effort to make the kale,
Haefer purchased an orchard overlaying shale,
Near Walnut Creek, the wonder town,
A district that ne'er let a farmer down.
On Sundays Eddie leaves his couch at break of day
And works until the dusk is gray.
Then when the evening meal is o'er
He has to do chore after chore—
He has to milk a million cows

And feed about a trillion sows.
Such mighty effort o'er and done,
Each sweaty compliment well is won
When once a week Mrs. Haefer
Remarks, "Well done, old shaver."

During Machinist Bill Leslie's absence that young sprout, C. V. Liggett, is taking the place of Red Balthasar, promoted to Bill's place. All of which may hardly be considered worthy of mention were it not that it fulfills a prophecy made by Mr. Liggett's nurse at the time of his birth, to-wit: "You will come before the public and be a leader." However, she forgot to add: "In wiping up machines and cleaning spacebands." Mr. Liggett has a very pleasing manner and can brighten up wonderfully for his friends, especially if he has a good grade of metal polish.

Let's see, how do critics write it: "Mr. Umpty Te Ump is of an artistic temperament, drawing being one of the gifts bestowed upon him"? Sum-pin like that, anyhow. This ain't no criticism of artistry, but we do want to state that Bert Coleman is artist enough to draw. He drew a seat at the fights alongside a colored gentleman, a well-nourished one at that, whose seat was much too small and he slopped over into Bert's, crowding that runt against a gentleman who delighted to honor garlic with a prominent place on his menu. Up to now Bert can't "draw" a distinction as to which smelled the sweetest.



He always wanted an auto and wondered what he could get in the way of one—not a bump, you know, but makes and models. So, as the fortune teller would say, "I see a long trip in

store for you," watch for Harry Beach and his hot mama on their way to the ocean beach in his Star coupe, which when folks are real polite, they call an auto. Already Harry talks like an old-time driver, complaining there ain't no use to pass a Ford, there's another ahead of it.

Louis Schmidt ages slowly. Twelve months add only a year to his age—that is, in appearance, which is deceiving, for he looks more like a lord than a lino-typer. But there is always something to take the joy out of life. That which makes Mr. Schmidt feel, if not look, his age are his eyes. They are giving him plenty to



worry about. Alfie Moore's advice to him not to strain his eyes watching shapely legs is valueless as Smitty claims his only hope lies in the return of long skirts.

COURAGE AND RESISTANCE.

New Bedford textile workers, after months of the hardships of a great strike, have just refused the latest cut-wage offer of the employers. It takes courage to stand fast in that fashion. It is not easy to say "No" to any kind of a wage proposition when the pocket and the larder are both aching from long emptiness. The New Bedford strikers will not get any Carnegie medals, but they will get the support of their fellow workers wherever the issue is understood.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 5, 1928.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Molders' Union No. 164, Carl Koch, vice Wm. Edminster; delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Stove Mounters' International Union, with reference to the unfair attitude of the Estate Stove Company of Hamilton, Ohio. From Walter G. Mathewson, Labor Commissioner, thanking the Council for its kind expressions of sympathy because of the loss of his mother.

Request Complied With—From the American Federation of Labor, requesting organized labor and its friends to respond quickly and generously to the appeal for assistance for the thousands of people who have been left desolate and helpless in the stricken sections of Porto Rico and Florida.

Reports of Unions—Waiters—Are against Mrs. Kahn for Congress. Tailors—Have signed an agreement with Armstrong Tailoring Co.; thanked Letter Carriers for assistance. Auto Mechanics—Are making progress in organizing; will hold dance at National Hall, October 20th; everyone invited.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee recommended that the Council donate the sum of \$50.00 to the striking textile workers. Recommended that the Council donate the sum of \$50.00 in behalf of the sufferers from hurricane in Porto Rico and Florida, and that the Council send out an appeal to the affiliated unions. In regard to the record of Mrs. Florence Kahn, Committee recommended that it be referred to the Political Non-Partisan Committee. (See report of Representative Florence Kahn and her pro-Chinese attitude printed in full in Labor Clarion). Report concurred in.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—On Charter Amendment No. 22—Public Utilities Commission, Committee recommends vote no. On Charter Amendment No. 29, Committee recommends vote yes. Committee heard arguments in favor of additional bond issues, and recommends that the Council endorse the following: Air Port Bonds, vote yes. Aquatic Park Bonds, vote yes. McLaren Park Bonds, vote yes. Report concurred in.

Unfinished Business—Nominations for delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention. John A. O'Connell was nominated and a motion to close nominations was carried.

George McDonald addressed the Council requesting support for the adoption of Constitutional Amendment No. 19, which will materially assist the blind people of the State. Motion that the Council grant credentials to Mr. McDonald; motion carried.

New Business—Moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to campaign against Charter Amendment No. 24; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$478.43. **Expenses**—\$1545.17.

Council adjourned at 9:25 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, October 3, 1928.

The meeting was called to order by President A. V. Williams at 8 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: J. C. Willis. Excused: J. L. Berke and Theo. Johnson.

Minutes of the meeting held September 19th were approved as read.

Credentials—From Window Cleaners' Union No. 44 for Joe Murphy and Dick Wilson. Secretary instructed to notify union that the credentials would be laid over until such time as the delegates were present to be seated.

Communications—From S. F. Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From the League of Nations' Association relative to what the International Labor Office has accomplished. As these letters were being sent to all unions for consideration it was moved to file.

Officers' Report—Secretary Desepte reported on his activities in visiting unions and stores. In his report of his trip to Sacramento attending the State Federation of Labor Convention he states that the union label requirements were lived up to in such a manner that this convention exceeded all others since the adoption of this League's resolution that a delegate must have at least five union labels on his wearing apparel. That he had distributed hundreds of pieces of literature on union label, card and button agitation. He stated because certain conditions prevailed in the hall he was not able to operate the automatic picture machine. Report approved.

Reports of Unions—Tailors report it is picking up in the better grade of clothing. Popular-price clothing not so good. The Local will start an organizing campaign soon, as the International has appointed Brother Jusaitis of their Local as the Pacific Coast organizer. The Local has signed up the Armstrong Tailoring Co., 908 Market street, makers of uniforms for mailmen, etc. Their ball held recently was a big success. Demand their label. Typographical No. 21 requests a demand for the union label on all election literature printing. Coopers report all men working now. Pressmen report many of the men are working

only half time, but gaining some new members. Shoe Salesmen report that Austin, Steinberg and Feltman & Curme were unfair to them. Business good, but no demand for their working card. Garment Cutters report they are getting busy again in certain factories. Sign Painters also request to demand their label on election sign painting. Garment Workers report work picking up in the shirt line and pants also, but the overall line was very quiet. Cigarmakers report business is picking up now for the holidays. Have an organizer here now. Remember to buy and look for the union label on San Francisco-made cigars. Millmen say it is dull. Janitors report things are going along well. Steam Fitters, Elevator Constructors and Stereotypers report things about the same. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their union button. Chain stores are unfair. Office Employees request a demand for the union card when you patronize the Brotherhood Bank. Cracker Bakers report that the Standard Biscuit Co. is making a vegetized cracker and is strictly union made. Expect to shortly unionize the Grandma Cookie Co. Teachers report progress. Ladies' Auxiliary report good work being done by members and will hold a Bunco Party on Saturday evening, October 27th, at 175 Miramar Ave. The delegates are invited. Score cards will be twenty-five cents, with refreshments served.

Good and Welfare—The Secretary put the automatic picture machine in operation to show the delegates the picture and how it works.

Finances—Receipts, \$133.79. Bills paid, \$139.65.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m., to meet Wednesday, October 17th.

"Not One Cent of Union Earned Money for the Unfair Employer."

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

TO SETTLE RAILROAD DISPUTE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

An emergency board of five members to investigate the wage dispute between the railroads west of Chicago and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has been created by the proclamation of President Coolidge. The board is to report its findings to the President within 30 days.

The members of the Emergency Board, as announced at the White House, are: James R. Garfield, of Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior in the Roosevelt administration; Walter F. Stacy, of Raleigh, N. C., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Prof. Davis R. Dewey, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Chester H. Rowell, of Berkeley, Calif., formerly a member of the California State Railroad Commission; George T. Baker, of Davenport, Iowa.

The proclamation lists 47 Western railroads as being involved in the wage dispute, with their conductors and trainmen, who are said to number approximately 55,000.

Creation of the board which is provided under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act was made necessary by reason of the failure of the United States Board of Mediation to adjust the dispute. In his proclamation, the President recites that the dispute threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce in the territory where the carriers operate.

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Brief Items of Interest

John L. Kirchen of the Extension Division of the University of California has one of the films gotten out by the Federal Government entitled "Women in Industry," recently fully described in the Labor Clarion, and is willing to let any organization, particularly women's organizations, have it for display. The film is in the office of the Labor Clarion and any organization desiring to show it at meetings will be accommodated if they make application to this office, up to the middle of December.

Michael Casey, William A. Connelly, John P. McLaughlin and William Conboy have just returned from Cincinnati, where they attended the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the present International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Stablemen of America. They report that the affair was largely attended by representatives from all sections of North America and that it was an event never to be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to participate in it. Many officers of other international unions were present to congratulate the Teamsters upon the splendid progress they have made during the past quarter of a century.

The delegates to the Labor Council were given a treat last Friday night by an address delivered by George McDonald, in favor of Constitutional Amendment No. 19, which will be submitted to the people at the November election. The amendment is designed to be of assistance to blind persons by making it possible for them to be trained in ways that will restore them to usefulness and make them self-sustaining. McDonald, himself blind, delivered a most eloquent and informative address to the assembled delegates. The Labor Council had previously given endorsement of the amendment and recommended to trade unionists that they vote in favor of it, and McDonald was given credentials to visit all affiliated unions to urge upon union men and women the desirability of voting for this piece of legislation in order to improve facilities for those unfortunate enough to have lost their sight.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council credentials were received from the Molders' Union substituting Carl Koch for William Edminster. The credentials were received and the new delegate ordered seated.

President Stanton of the Labor Council has been directed to appoint a committee of five to campaign against Charter Amendment No. 24. This is the amendment dealing with the street car situation and put on the ballot by the Downtown Association. The Labor Council has advised all unions that it should be defeated in the interest of a proper solution of our transportation problem.

John A. O'Connell, being the only nominee for delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held in New Orleans in November, will be unanimously elected at the meeting of the Labor Council this evening.

The Labor Council has made a donation of \$50 to the striking textile workers of Milwaukee and urges unions to do what they can to help sustain this organization in its fight against a reduction in pay of 10 per cent. These workers have been out on strike for more than six months and are now in a good position to win if they can hold out.

Problems dealing with a dozen California industries from agriculture to aviation will be studied at the annual meeting of regional councilmen and directors of the California Development Association in San Francisco, October 18th and 19th. William May Garland, president, will direct discussion of the proposed state aviation law, the

state farm labor situation and the work of the highway committee.

Committees have been named for the annual grand ball to be given by Waitresses' Union Local No. 48 at the Labor Temple, October 27th. Elizabeth Kelly was appointed chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements. Assisting her will be Gussie Newbert, Rilla Glenn, Emma Dahlin, Minnie Lucey, Bernice Marsden, Pearl Starbuck and Laura Molleda. Lou Templeman was selected as floor manager. Rose Citencourt and Pearl Starbuck were named as her assistants. The ball will be the largest and most pretentious ever attempted by the organization, Elizabeth Kelly announced. The money raised will be added to the sick fund, according to Laura Molleda, secretary of the local.

Assemblyman M. J. McDonough of Oakland, progressive leader in the California State Legislature and long active in the labor movement of the bay district, has again been honored by the International Union of Plasterers. At a recent convention the union re-elected McDonough vice-president of that organization for a four-year term.

George McTage of San Francisco, former secretary of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, has been re-elected a vice-president of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

PLAYGROUND BONDS.

"Every child in San Francisco has the right to a safe place to play in," is the text which the chairman of the Citizens' Committee in charge of the Playground Bond Campaign gave to his fellow workers today. "The streets are neither safe nor proper playgrounds for our children. The menace of the automobile and the moral danger of street associations and unsupervised play are matters that admit of no argument. We must have provision for recreation space for our children, and now we are far behind other cities of the nation in this respect."

Already twenty-eight meetings have been held throughout the city during the past week in behalf of the playground bonds, and requests for speakers are flooding the headquarters at the Phelan Building. Mrs. W. A. Smith is chairman of the speakers' bureau, and the vice-chairmen include Mrs. J. E. Butterfield, Albert M. Bender, Mrs. Baylies C. Clark, S. Waldo Coleman, Mrs. Elizabeth I. Drendell, Mrs. Ludwig Frank, James B. Gallagher, Mrs. Hannah Macdonald, Mrs. A. S. Musante, Stephen Malatesta, John A. O'Connell, Albert A. Rosenshine.

Endorsements for the bonds are coming in from many different organizations. Among the number are: San Francisco Center, Parent-Teacher Association, Federation of Women's Clubs, S. F. Council of the American Legion, Recreation Council, Mills Club, Upper Noe Valley Imp. Association, Ocean View Community Club, International Association of Bridge Workers, Mission Viaduct Association, South of Army Merchants' Association, Garden Club, Home League and many others.

A city wide corps of workers recruited from the Parent-Teacher Association is conducting a house-to-house canvass for the bonds, and Mrs. Baylies C. Clark, president of the P. T. A., predicts an overwhelming victory for the playground issue.

WIN 40-HOUR WEEK.

Organized headgear workers of St. Paul secured a 40-hour agreement with Gordon & Ferguson, one of the largest concerns in the local cap trade.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

Jere L. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, died in Cincinnati last week.

He was born in Massachusetts in 1863, and was a member of organized labor since 1882. In 1899 he was elected secretary-treasurer of his international, and has continuously held that position. When he took office in St. Louis he moved the headquarters to Cincinnati as the local in that city provided one room at their expense. At that time more than 75 per cent of the international membership were delinquent. The first month's receipts were \$33.15. The membership is now more than 40,000 and has assets that total one-third of a million dollars.

He was well known by trade unionists throughout North America and was prominent at American Federation of Labor conventions.

The funeral was held in Cincinnati and was attended by a large number of trade unionists.

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